1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK			CLERK		
2	EAST	ERN DISTRIC	T OF NEW	YORK		
3						
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	-1	: 13-0	CR-00607	(JFB)	
5	v.			100 Federal Plaza Central Islip, New York		
5	PHILLIP F. KENNER, et al.,		:	:		
7			:			
3	Defendants. :					
9	TRANSCRIPT OF CRIMINAL CAUSE FOR ORAL ARGUMENT BEFORE THE HONORABLE JOSEPH F. BIANCO UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE					
О						
L	APPEARANCES:					
2	For the Government: MADELINE M. O'CONNOR, ESQ.					
3		U.S. Attor	LEONARDO-BECKMANN, ESQ. corney's Office EDNY eral Plaza Islip, New York 11722			
4						
5		MATTHEW HA				
6		U.S. Attor 271 Cadman	ı Plaza E	last	NY	
7		Brooklyn, New York 11201				
3	The Defendant:	PHILLIP A. KENNER, <i>Pro Se</i> No. 07480-408 MDC Brooklyn Metropolitan Detention Center				
9						
0		PO Box 329001 Brooklyn, New York 11232				
1	For Mr. Constantine:	SANFORD TALKIN, ESQ. Talkin Muccingross & Roberts, LLP 40 Exchange Place, Floor 18				
2						
3		New York,	New York	10005		
1	Court Transcriber:	RUTH ANN HAGER, C.E.T.**D-641 TypeWrite Word Processing Service				
5		211 North Milton Road Saratoga Springs, New York 12866				

```
2
    (Proceedings began at 1:41 p.m.)
1
 2
              THE CLERK: Calling case 13-CR-607, USA v. Kenner
 3
    and Constantine.
              Counsel, please state your appearance for the
 4
    record.
 5
              MS. O'CONNOR: Madeline O'Connor, Diane Leonardo,
 6
 7
    and Matthew Haggans for the Government. Also sitting with the
 8
    Government are Special Agents Josh Wayne and Mack Alietto
    [ph.]. Good afternoon, Your Honor.
 9
10
              THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon to all of you.
              MR. TALKIN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Sanford
11
    Talkin for Mr. Constantine, who's seated to my right.
12
13
              THE COURT: Okay. Good afternoon, Mr. Talkin; good
14
    afternoon, Mr. Constantine.
15
              MR. CONSTANTINE: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
              MR. KENNER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Phil
16
17
    Kenner, defendant.
18
              THE COURT: Good afternoon, Mr. Kenner. As you
    know, we're here for I quess closing arguments on the
19
    forfeiture aspect of the case. Are both sides ready to
20
21
    proceed?
22
              MS. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor.
23
              MR. TALKIN: Yes, Your Honor.
              MR. KENNER: Yes, Your Honor.
24
25
              THE COURT: All right. So again, I just want to
```

3 highlight that you don't have to go through everything that's 1 2 in your papers. This is really is an opportunity to summarize your positions, highlight anything you want to highlight. 3 hope -- I don't set time limits, but I'm hoping that, you 4 know, up to 20 minutes for each per -- each party should be 5 6 That was my estimate just based upon the written submissions. But I did want to note for the record obviously 7 in addition to the submissions by the parties I did receive a 8 9 series of letters, some of which came in and I asked the 10 Government to respond to, which they did in the February 11th 11 letter. And a number of letters have come in and some of them came in and weren't docketed, but all of them now have been 12 docketed, at least that I'm aware of. 13 So we have a letter from Mr. Kaiser, we have a 14 letter from Mr. Pecca [ph.], we have a letter from CSL 15 16 Properties 2006, LLC, we have letters from Danske Bank, we 17 have letters DCSL parties, all on the issue of the 18 Government's attention to forfeit the resort and I just want to clarify when I asked the Government obviously I'm reading 19 20 all these submissions. I asked the Government to respond to 21 submission and I also was hoping the Government would respond today to some of the additional submissions that have come in 22 23 since their letter on February 11th. I don't view these. The Government noted that 24 25 there's no right of intervention in a forfeiture proceeding

4 such as this. I don't -- this -- no motion has been made to 1 2 intervene. These are obviously interested parties who are trying to advise the Court of some of the practical 3 ramifications of the forfeiture that the Government is 4 seeking. So I just view it as helpful to the Court to 5 under -- I obviously don't understand all the ramifications 6 7 and I'm not -- I don't know whether the Government fully 8 understands all the ramifications, so I -- and certainly part of the complication is that there are conflicting views as to 9 10 what should be done and what the ramifications are. But I 11 think it's certainly helpful to me and I hope helpful to the Government to understand in a complex situation like this what 12 13 the impact may be. So I just wanted to make sure, that's the role of all of these letters and I do want the Government to 14 15 discuss that in its closing argument. It's the Government, so obviously you --16 All right. 17 motion for forfeiture so I'll let the Government go first. 18 ahead. You can remain seated. MS. O'CONNOR: The Government's reply memorandum 19 addressed primarily to money laundering forfeiture statute, 20 21 982(a)(1). This afternoon I'd like to highlight for the Court 22 the forfeiture statute pertaining to the wire fraud 23 convictions 981(a)(1)(C). Threshold issue before the Court is 24 whether the forfeiture money judgment sought by the Government 25 should be reduced in light of the Supreme Court's decision in

Honeycutt v. United States and the short answer is no.

For the defendant's conviction to wire fraud and wire fraud conspiracy, money laundering conspiracy, defendants must pay a forfeiture money judgment in an amount determined by the Court and forfeit the previously restrain or seize assets.

During the course of the forfeiture hearing and the briefing, the Government provided ample evidence that demonstrates the requisite nexus between the specific property it seeks to forfeit and the crimes of conviction, as well as the amount of the money judgment it seeks against each defendant.

Kenner and Constantine both invoke <u>Honeycutt</u> and <u>Honeycutt</u> does not affect their forfeiture liability in this case. <u>Honeycutt</u> does not limit the forfeiture for the money laundering convictions under 982(a)(1) because the money laundering forfeiture statute requires the defendants to forfeit all of the property involved in the money laundering conspiracy. The forfeiture under 981(a)(1)(C) in this case is also unaffected by <u>Honeycutt</u> because the Government is not seeking to hold the defendants jointly and severally liable for proceeds that they did not personally obtain.

Here the Government seeks to hold the defendants individually liable for the total amount of proceeds because as the ring leaders of the wire fraud conspiracy they each

obtained either directly or indirectly the proceeds of the conspiracy.

The money laundering forfeiture statute that applies in this case, 982(a)(1) contain significantly different wording from the language of the narcotics forfeiture statute at issue in <a href="Honeycutt">Honeycutt</a>, 852(a). In <a href="Honeycutt">Honeycutt</a> the Supreme Court predicated its decision on the language of 853(a)(1) which limits forfeiture for narcotics offenses to property that the defendant obtained when he personally possessed or used.

Section 982(a)(1) by contrast contains no such limitation and subjects a forfeiture of all property involved in the money laundering offenses. Besides that, Honeycutt concerned a defendant who is in no way like the defendants here. The defendant in Honeycutt played a minor role in a drug conspiracy and profited very little from it. In this case, both defendants were the ringleaders of the money laundering conspiracy and reaped significant financial benefit from it.

And just as the defendants were the ring leaders of their money laundering conspiracy, they were the ring leaders of their wire fraud conspiracy and obtained the proceeds of the wire fraud conspiracy either directly or indirectly. In a post-Honeycutt decision, <u>United States v. Ward</u>, 2017 W.L. 4051753, Western District of Michigan, August 24, 2017, the court found the defendant individually liable for the total

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

directly in his possession.

7 amount of the drug conspiracy's proceeds, reason that because the defendant was the mastermind of the conspiracy he obtained all of the proceeds even if indirectly. The court stated that although the Government did not establish that the defendant directly obtained the full amount of the proceeds, the statute does not require the Government to do so. In reaching its decision, the court compared the facts of that case to the hypothetical proposed by the Supreme Court in Honeycutt which involves a farmer who masterminds a scheme to distribute marijuana and earns three million a year from the scheme and a college student recruited by the mastermind who earns only \$3600 from delivering the mastermind's drug packages. The court in Ward reasoned that the defendant in Ward was closely akin to the hypothetical marijuana mastermind described in <u>Honeycutt</u>. In a very recent decision, <u>U.S. v.</u> Banqeoff [ph.], 2019 W.L. 645050, Eastern District of Virginia, February 14, 2019, the district court analyzed Honeycutt and stated that Honeycutt bases its reasoning on drawing a distinction between a mastermind and controls the criminal operation and a lower figure who only has access to and control over the smaller amount of tainted property

The court further stated that picking up on this

distinction lower courts have declined to apply <u>Honeycutt</u> in cases where the defendant held a position of control in a criminal operation. That decision cites <u>Ward</u> as well as the Second Circuit's decision in <u>SEC v. Metter</u>, 706 Federal Appendix 699, Second Circuit 2017, which also declined to apply <u>Honeycutt</u> to a defendant who controlled the enterprise at issue.

Much like the defendants in <u>Ward</u>, <u>Bangeoff</u> and <u>Metter</u>, the defendants in this case are closely akin to the hypothetical mastermind in <u>Honeycutt</u>. Neither defendant was a mere low level co-conspirator who received a small payment for his role in a scheme that was masterminded by someone else.

On the contrary, both Kenner and Constantine masterminded and controlled their criminal enterprise in which they stole millions of dollars from investor victims and diverted those funds for their own benefit which is noted by the Court in its Rule 29 and Rule 33 decision.

In fact, the decision states on page 2 that:

"The witness testimony and documentary evidence adduced at trial sufficient established that Constantine agreed with Kenner to participate in all of the objections of conspiracy. In particular, bank records show that both defendants routinely diverted third-party funds intended to finance a Hawaii project Eufora in the global settlement fund to pay for undisclosed personal

expenditures, such as in Constantine's case race cars, rent and lawsuits unrelated to those investments."

Clearly, these defendants are not the type of low-level conspirators that the Supreme Court in Honeycutt was concerned about. And contrary to Constantine's assertion that the money judgment the Government seeks should be reduced under Honeycutt because he did not personally acquire all the property, the facts in this case shall let Constantine personally obtain the proceeds whether directly or indirectly as a ring leader and controlling member of the conspiracy.

As outlined in the Court's Rule 29 and 33 decision,

Constantine reaped significant financial benefit from and

played a significant role in all three objects of a

conspiracy. The court states in its decision on page 52 that:

"The Hawaii project evidence showed a long-running, multi-faceted scheme in which Constantine played an integral role by (1) siphoning funds intended to finance at development; (2) manufacturing of fraudulent pretext for those payments; and (3) securing additional funding for the Hawaii project by loan proceeds that he subsequently diverted to his and Kenner's benefit."

Similarly, in addressing the Eufora object of the conspiracy the court stated on page 53 that:

"As with the Hawaii project, the evidence at trial demonstrated that Constantine routinely siphoned Eufora

investments to cover his personal expenses."

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

And in addressing a global settlement fund object of the conspiracy on pages 58 and 59 of the decision the court stated that there were "A plethora of personal expenses by Constantine," using the global settlement funds and that Constantine admits that he played a significant role in the global settlement fund object of the conspiracy.

10

Now, because Constantine had partnered with Kenner in their schemed conspiracies, there was a division of labor in terms of each person's roles and duties in their overall criminal venture. Kenner obviously received some of the money from their frauds. But even if he -- every dollar didn't land directly in Constantine's hands and someone to his partner in crime, the proceeds nevertheless were obtained by both defendants as they were the ring leaders and controlling members of the criminal operation. In fact, the Supreme Court in Honeycutt did not tie the act of obtaining to physical position. In his hypothetical the court recognized that the marijuana mastermind obtained drug proceeds even when he directed his customers to pay, not him, but an intermediary such as a college student. So in this case, Constantine directly obtained any proceeds he did not directly obtain and he certainly enjoyed the overall benefit from them.

In sum, there's no  $\underline{\text{Honeycutt}}$  issue for the forfeiture pertaining to the money laundering conspiracy in

11 this case because the money laundering forfeiture statute 1 2 requires the defendants to forfeit all of the property involved in the money laundering conspiracy which includes the 3 property involved in, used to commit or used to facilitate the 4 money laundering conspiracy. In addition, there's no 5 Honeycutt issue for the forfeiture pertaining to the wire 6 7 fraud conspiracy charge in this case because the Government is 8 not seeking to hold the defendants jointly and severally liable proceeds that they did no personally acquire. 9 Here, as the masterminds of their wire fraud 10 11 conspiracy, the defendants personally obtained all of the proceeds, whether directly or indirectly, and personally 12 13 benefitted from these proceeds. Your Honor, the Government has met its burden of 14 15 demonstrating the requisite nexus between the crimes of conviction and the forfeitable assets, as well as the amount 16 of the requested money judgments and respectfully requests 17 18 that the Court enter orders requiring the defendants to 19 forfeit the previously seized or restrained properties and impose money judgments in the amount of \$36,739,048.59. 20 21 And with regard to the filings by the third parties, 22 the Government's position is that the well-settled law is that 23 they cannot intervene in the sense that they cannot tell the 24 court the kind of language that can be included in the 25 preliminary order of forfeiture or that property cannot be

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

```
12
ordered forfeited if the Government demonstrated the requisite
nexus to the -- between the property and the crime, which is
what the Government has done in this case. Any issues that
they have with regard to their entries are involved in the
ancillary proceeding.
          Now, there's no prejudice to having the third
parties wait to have their interests resolved at that time and
they've done demonstrated that anything that has occurred to
date or that the criminal proceedings, the forfeiture
proceedings or that the restraining order, the protective
order have harmed the operations of the resort. It's the
Government's position that if the property is ordered
forfeited that it will continue to be managed and operated in
the same manner that it has been. And they have not come
forward with any evidence that the resort is not functioning
well. And, in fact, Jowdy filed his letter stating that the
resort is meetings its sales goals.
          So with that in mind, Your Honor, there's nothing
that -- to prevent the Court from ordering the preliminary
order forfeiture that was attached to its moving brief. Thank
you.
          THE COURT: Well, just -- I want to focus on that
last point because --
          MS. O'CONNOR: Yes.
          THE COURT: -- I guess -- I don't understand.
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

13 if the Government has met its burden with respect to the nexus and the forfeiture clearly you have multiple parties who are suggesting that notwithstanding the resort has been operating as a going concern that this next step by the court is going to further complicate the entire financial situation and jeopardize the ability for them to meet their debt obligations, to get investors. You know, I don't understand why the Government in its discretion as it relates to how it seeks forfeiture would not want to consider those things. I just don't understand that. In fact, in a letter on February 20th, Ms. Martin argued that one of the things that's going to complicate the Government's path here is that if the property is in Mexico and by a Mexican trust, the Government would have to go through the Mexican government in order to seek forfeiture of that. So that seems like there -- based upon what they're citing that they're correct on that, right? MS. O'CONNOR: It's true, Your Honor, although we had no -- we had no reason to believe that we would not be able to forfeit the property if the Court orders it forfeitable and --I know, but they're suggesting that this THE COURT: could then be tied up for years. Years and years and years in the Mexican government and that the Government in forfeiting this property could be harming the very victims who the

14 Government in this case is trying to make whole and innocent 1 2 third parties who had nothing to do with this case. So why wouldn't the Government want to consider all 3 those things? Have you ever met with them and tried to 4 understand what the ramifications would be? I assume the 5 Government doesn't understand every aspect of what the 6 7 implications would be of forfeiting the entire resort. 8 MS. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, we have --THE COURT: Why is the Government so confident 9 10 "nothing -- everything is going to be just fine, nothing is going to happen to that resort, trust us, we know what we're 11 doing" when you have all these parties who are suggesting that 12 13 there -- you know, could be major financial ramifications. 14 MS. O'CONNOR: Well, Your Honor, first and foremost 15 to address your point about the property being located in Mexico, we did want to point out the interest -- the ownership 16 interests are held by domestic United States formed LLCs. 17 18 THE COURT: All of them? MS. O'CONNOR: Well, the entities that we listed in 19 our preliminary order, forfeited the proposed order which are 20 21 the majority ownership, 99 percent ownership of that resort is 22 a one percent ownership by Jowdy. Now, granted, they're under 23 an umbrella of a Mexican LLC but that's what Mexican law 24 requires. 25 But the majority -- the ownership fo the resort is

2

3

4

5

6

7

10

11

16

15

held by domestic LLCs. Furthermore, we have spoken at length with the bank and with the resorts about its operation. Jowdee filed a letter to Your Honor matter of weeks ago saying that it met its sales goals. What we hear are speculative There's no evidence that the resort isn't meeting its goals. We understand that it's -- there are issues with it, but there's no -- there's been no evidence demonstrating 8 that it's a direct result of the forfeiture proceeding and not that it's related to something else, for example, generally 9 that sales are -- all over the world aren't doing as well as they used to or that efforts have been made -- proper efforts 12 have been made to make -- to sell property down there. And 13 there's been no -- as far as we're aware the restraining 14 orders had no effect on the property in the four years. And 15 we're at the point, Your Honor, where if this property is ordered forfeited we move to an ancillary proceeding. 17 no reason the Government can't reach a resolution with the 18 property owners. But this is the only asset of value and the concern 19 is that these victims if they want to see any money this is 20 21 the asset that would provide it. So the Government does feel 22 very strongly about forfeiting the resort. 23 THE COURT: I know, but even -- there -- I think 24 they're suggesting also obviously they don't -- at least some 25 of them don't believe the Government as a practical matter --

2

3

4

5

6

7

16 it would be in the best interests to forfeit the resort. But even assuming that's true, why aren't there issues with respect to the language of the order itself, even if the resort were forfeited, there could be provisions put in the order that might address some of their concerns with respect to how it would satisfy, you know, investors or other people -- people going forward with respect to -- you know, 8 also could just be modifications of the order that would help him, even if the property itself was forfeited. Have you 9 10 considered that? 11 MS. O'CONNOR: We had spoken with the bank and their 12 concern was that the language is that the Government will go 13 in and seize the resort. And we assured them we have no 14 present intention of doing so, which is what we convened to 15 the Court in a letter and that the protective order remain in place and essentially that the resort would continue to 16 17 operate status quo, which as of now the evidence shows that's 18 been insufficient. THE COURT: I know, but wouldn't -- are they asking 19 you to have that language put in the order itself, like -- I 20 21 know you put that in your letter, but maybe for purposes of --22 you know, it might be important that that be in the order 23 itself. If the Government is saying that in a letter, why 24 wouldn't you be willing to have the court sign something to 25 say that so that anybody who's looking at the resort would see

17 that in a judge's order. I think that's -- that -- in my 1 2 experience it's more significant when it's in the order itself than when it's simply a representation by the Government in a 3 letter. 4 5 MS. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, we can put something like that in the order if that's what the Court would like. At the 6 7 time we put in the -- in the proposed order we hadn't spoken 8 with them about it. The complaints came thereafter and if the Court orders a forfeiture of the property we can put in any 9 10 language that the Court deems appropriate. 11 THE COURT: Okay. I'm just going to request that 12 you try to hear all their concerns and after hearing their 13 concerns submit another order to the Court consistent with all 14 the Government's objectives, you know, any modifications you 15 can make to try to minimize any potential negative impact, the operation of the resort to innocent third parties. Ms. Martin 16 17 suggested having a magistrate judge involved in trying to 18 assist you. You know, I can certainly have a magistrate judge do that if everyone thought that was helpful. I don't know 19 what your view is on that. Do you think it would be helpful? 20 21 MS. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, I think we could attempt 22 to resolve it first --23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MS. O'CONNOR: -- and then if it rises to that level 25 where we need that intervention we can do that.

```
THE COURT: All right. Yeah, I was going to
 1
 2
              You have a meeting. Hear them out. I understand
 3
    obviously you might get conflicting views but, you know, I
    think it's important that you give this serious consideration
 4
    that there's not some unintended consequences that are going
 5
    occur that are going to be hard to undue. If something
 6
 7
    happens, some adverse affect, it may be very hard to undue if
 8
    it's not anticipated and dealt with in the best possible
    manner in the order itself, assuming the Court were to grant
 9
10
    it.
11
              All right. So we'll talk at the end about the
12
    timing of that. Let me hear from them, okay?
13
              MS. O'CONNOR: Yes, Your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Talkin.
15
              MR. TALKIN: Thank you, Your Honor. Picking up
    where you left off very briefly about the Mexico property,
16
17
    Mr. Constantine's position is that he wants the property to be
18
    in the position so that any victim of this case and third
19
    parties, but the victims will be in the best place to get
20
    their money back. That's -- and in our papers and I think
21
    previously to the court we've said as far as we're concerned
22
    we'll do whatever we can relinquish any rights so that
23
    happens.
24
              But there's an important point to the <a href="Honeywell">Honeywell</a>
25
    argument that lies in the Mexico property and that's this, the
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

19 fact that we have a room full of lawyers here and some of the victims here shows you that that's where the lion's share of the money went. It eventually ended up there. It may be a real amount. It may not be a real amount. We'll find out someday. But we also know where it didn't go and it didn't go to Tommy Constantine. Now, that's an important factor. It doesn't affect whether or not -- you know, we're here, we're convicted of a crime, forfeiture is under Your Honor is conducting an analysis under Gill. That's why you're doing a forfeiture. That's not the point I'm trying to make. point I'm trying to make is that's an important concern in forfeiture and under Honeycutt. It's dealing with Honeycutt. I think our papers are very clear about where the applicability of Honeycutt and the Government rightfully focused a lot of their reply to the response on whether it applies to money -- the money laundering statute 982. But I just want to quickly talk about 981. First of all, Your Honor, I do have to -- I believe I -- since I argued this in my papers that only one circuit had said that 981 Honeycutt is not applicable. In doing my research last night just to see if any new cases came out, this week the Eighth Circuit joined the Sixth Circuit as the

only circuit that said that the -- 982 does not apply to

Honeycutt or Honeycutt, should I say, does not apply to 981,

20 but the case for that is United States v. Peithman, P-E-I-T-H-1 2 M-A-N, and that's 2019 W.L. 242825. I think I'm obligated since I arqued that to bring that to the Court's attention. 3 However, that's still now two circuits versus the 4 many other circuits I've cited that did find Honeycutt 5 applicable to the fraud's forfeiture statutes. So I don't 6 7 think that changes my argument at all, but it's certainly 8 something the Court needs to be aware of before you make your decision. 9 10 The -- what I heard from the people was it's not talking about the wire fraud forfeiture it's not the fact that 11 Honeycutt applies or doesn't apply, it's irrelevant to our 12 13 discussions because they're not seeking joint and several 14 liability. They're seeking liability in its entirety from 15 both, which I don't think legally makes sense. It's joint and severable because if they got it from one, they're certainly 16 17 not entitled to get it from two. So they don't get to double 18 it. So it's clearly a joint and several liability in its practicality. 19 20 Their argument about whether or not in trying to use 21 the example of Honeycutt and talk about whether we're 22 masterminds or not masterminds is not exactly how much of the 23 litigation has panned out. It's really what we're talking 24 about is what they received. I mean, <u>Honeycutt</u> very clearly 25 states or the Supreme Court in Honeycutt very -- from the -- I

21 think it's the first paragraph of the opinion says, look, the 1 purpose of the criminal forfeiture are to -- really, three. 2 3 Two that are applicable in this case. One, to essentially disgorge defendants, convicted criminals of the undue gain 4 5 that they'd gotten from their fraud. 6 The second one, which is interesting because it goes back to what we're talking about in Mexico is it's to make 7 sure that the victims of the crime get their money back to the 8 9 best of everyone's ability. That's really -- the third one 10 talks about criminal organizations, so it's not really -- that 11 purpose isn't really applicable here. But I think you need to 12 look at forfeiture, especially in the area of the Supreme Court as the cases are coming out of -- you know, Honeycutt 13 14 did start -- did start the change of the forfeiture, how we look at forfeiture. 15 16 And courts have taken it from the drug statute, 17 taken it to the fraud statutes, and unfortunately we haven't had an opinion yet on the money laundering statute. And the 18 19 people correctly pointed -- excuse me, the Government. 2.0 sorry. I'm in a trial in state court now, so it's a tough 21 transition. The Government correctly states that the language 22 is different. There's no question the language is different, but the goal is the same and the goal is to not punish someone 23 24 more than they should be punished. Now, that's not to say that punishment isn't 25

warranted. They are. The punishment is to the extent that someone has ill-gotten gain and to the extent that it can help get somebody back what they lost.

But the money laundering statute's different language and it's pointed out that -- and the Government points out in their papers the <u>Bermudas</u> case where it talks about where the Second Circuit has said that the language from covering substituted assets of the drug statute apply to the money laundering statute, but the Second Circuit said that's the only way it applies and that there is no -- it doesn't alter the under -- underpinnings of the money laundering statute, meaning 982.

But that statute is done by the Second Circuit preHoneycutt and not in the context of recovering money from the individual -- not in the context of recovering what the individual defendant actually gained. That was in the context of where does a money judgment or a substitute asset judgment is that applicable to the money laundering statute and the answer was yes, and the defendant argued no, for a lot of the same underpinnings that are in the Honeycutt argument. But it kind of came from the opposite angle where they obviously approached. So I do not believe that that gives us any precedential value as to how Honeycutt applies to money laundering statute.

Unfortunately, in this case this may be the case in

```
23
 1
    the Second Circuit that we do someday have an argument in the
 2
    appellate court about whether Honeycutt applies to the money
 3
    laundering statute one way or the other. But even the case by
    the Supreme Court recently having nothing to do with money
 4
    laundering but having to do with forfeiture as to the state of
 5
 6
    Indiana, again, the Supreme Court has expressed its opinion
    that forfeiture should be tied to what's actually gained. So
 7
   now I just want to move onto what's actually gained as far as
 8
 9
    Tommy Constantine because --
10
              THE COURT: Before you get to that I guess I don't
11
    need -- I understand your argument but you -- I can start it
    by saying, notwithstanding the differences in the statutory
12
13
    language but why should the Court overlook that?
14
    isn't that significant?
15
              MR. TALKIN: Well, I'm not -- I'm not saying the
16
    Court should overlook that.
17
              THE COURT: So then how do you get around that one
    statute?
18
19
              MR. TALKIN: Well --
20
              THE COURT: How do you get around that one statute
21
    says obtained and the other says involvement? Why isn't that
22
    significant --
23
              MR. TALKIN: Well --
24
              THE COURT: What you're arguing to me is even though
    it says "involved in" I should interpret it as money that he
25
```

24 obtained but I don't know how you can read the term "involved 1 in" to mean that you have to have obtained it. I just don't 2 3 think you can do that. I don't understand. MR. TALKIN: Well, I don't necessarily agree with 4 5 that -- I mean, disagree with that. But what I'm saying is, 6 Your Honor, in the -- in the larger context of where we're going and you have -- you know, the Eighth Amendment is saying 7 that it -- that it's a -- it's improper to have this extensive 8 punishment. The Supreme Court has said it's improper. 9 don't have a case, as you point out that the lang -- that 10 11 tells you that that language has been extended. But 12 Mr. Constantine is making the argument today that when this 13 is -- if this is reviewed that when you put it in the context 14 of duly unharsh punishment, when you put it in the context of Honeycutt and the underpinnings of the purpose of forfeiture 15 16 that is quickly evolved into what I've talked about, that if we don't make this argument, Your Honor, then we're not going 17 to have that opportunity for somebody to litigate it at a 18 later time. 19 20 I understand that the statute -- statutory language 21 is very different. I get that. But you know what? When they 22 started looking at 953 that statute -- that language was different. And then the courts then analyzed 981. 23 24 statutory language is different. This is just, yes, an extension of the different language, but the underlying 25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

25 concepts haven't changed and that's what I think is going to eventually be looked at. And that's what I'm asking Your Honor to foresee. I'm asking Your Honor to say, you know what, that makes sense. And maybe I should analyze it from that point of view. And there's not a case -- I understand there's for sure not a case that says you should do that and I don't believe from my research that I updated as recent as last night that there's one that says you can. So what I'm asking Your Honor to do is to analyze it from that point of view. THE COURT: All right. Are you going to go now to what he obtained? I did see your papers. You do lay it out with the help of the forensic accountant. MR. TALKIN: Right, right. And then I just -- and I think it's important because we talk about this kingpin and mastermind. When you look at the amount of money and that's when -- it kind of goes back to where I started as far as a lot of the money ended up in Mexico, the money that was shipped out to Constantine through the testimony here is \$20,000 here, \$30,000 there, \$50,000 except for the one large chunk which was the finder's fees money from Hawaii which we've taken responsibility for in our account. In other words, we're not looking to not take responsibility for what we gained. The numbers are 2.4 million or something, two

point -- 2.2 million give or take. And that's not an

26 1 insignificant amount of money. We understand that we were convicted of that crime and because of that we got money from 2 Hawaii for that. 3 But there's a lot of money here that was taken from 4 5 the players that had nothing to do with Constantine. Never 6 went through him, never touched him, and ended up in what's 7 called "with Jowdy" because, you know, we'll it Mexico, but 8 ended up there. 9 So to hold him responsible for that we believe, you know, violates the Eighth Amendment as well as with the 10 11 finding in Honeycutt is. 12 Your Honor, I may be inaccurate on the exact amount 13 of numbers or how much money went back and forth, but it might 14 even be a less number, but clearly the number I'm talking about is far below 30 million dollars. 15 16 THE COURT: I understand. 17 MR. TALKIN: And forensic accounting is in detail does lay that out accurately. 18 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right. 20 Mr. Kenner, you're up. 21 MR. KENNER: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 MS. O'CONNOR: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 MR. KENNER: First, I just wanted to acknowledge that I did hear Your Honor's concerns about the Cabo project 24 and the breakout of the equity to the different partners and 25

```
27
   how it may affect the ongoing management --
 1
 2
              MS. O'CONNOR: Excuse me, Your Honor. I'm sorry to
 3
    interrupt that although Mr. Kenner is here to represent
   himself on his own behalf, we'd just ask the Court to remind
 4
    him that anything he says can be used against him at
 5
 6
    sentencing.
              THE COURT: You understand that, Mr. Kenner?
 7
 8
              MR. KENNER: Yes, sir. I continue to.
 9
              THE COURT:
                          All right. Go ahead. Thank you.
10
              MR. KENNER: Thank you. The -- so I am very
11
    cognizant of the fact that as Your Honor represents if the
12
    Government were to forfeit the entire Cabo project that it
13
    could throw into disarray some ability for any of the equity
14
    shareholders at some point in time to actually recover some
    portion of their investment or all of it. You know, to that
15
16
    tune I couldn't agree more with some of the cases that I've
17
    read that clearly lays out that innocent third parties who are
    involved in transactions are not (1) part of the money
18
19
    laundering transactions if they're an innocent third party in
20
    the context that, you know, money was wired perhaps from my
21
    personal bank account to, let's say, Mr. Kaiser's personal
22
    bank account. He can't be involved in a money laundering
23
    transaction unless the Government makes him a co-defendant.
              But on that context I do think that the investment
24
25
    LLCs that are held by my former clients should not be touched
```

and should not be put at risk to recover at some point in time.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

28

Now, I have read the paperwork that went in last night I believe from John Kaiser and also from Michael Pecca and I did corroborate some of those statements with paperwork that went in from somebody refer -- one of the myriad of attorneys who represent Mr. Jowdy. I think it's Mr. Souther [ph.] or Souther. I apologize if I'm saying his name incorrectly.

But if I could address those just kind of one by one and just delineate the position I have with respect to what's gone on, I do believe that Mr. Constantine's recent submission where he represents something in the neighborhood of two million dollars -- and I'll defer to the paperwork for what it actually said -- it -- are funds that flowed through to Mr. Constantine. And because there was no directed verdict on the three objects of the conspiracy, I think it will be left in Your Honor's hands to determine if paying Mr. Constantine a hard-money fee like the 17 other hard money lenders we paid in Hawaii, if his is part of a conspiracy and the other 16 were not part of a conspiracy for some reason, it should be pointed out that Mr. Constantine was one of two out of those 17 that actually delivered a loan for us where the other 15 did not. And my most recent February submission lays out the fact that we as a group sued I think three or four of those entities for

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

29

someone in the neighborhood of a million dollars of fees that we paid just like to Mr. Mr. Constantine and they did not follow through.

The real money that we're discussing here in the Hawaii project, Your Honor, is money that did go to Mr. Jowdy and there's no equivocation about that. It's in the banking records. But that money did not go to Diamonte Del Mar. That money did not go to Diamonte Cabo San Lucas, regardless of where the bank transaction took place. In fact, I think Mr. Souther represents in one of his letters to the court that -- if I may have a moment -- I think he represented that Mr. Jowdy did not -- I think he says on page 3 of his January letter to the court that Mr. Jowdy never agreed to borrow any of the funds used to fund any portion of the down payment from Kenner or anyone else personally. And I've have to agree with him on that because the money that -- and if you review the line -- the loan agreement that was signed with Mr. Jowdy that was held in Mr. Kaiser's possession for, you know, upwards of ten years before this trial that that loan agreement is a loan to Mr. Jowdy personally. It was under advice of counsel that we were told to write that loan agreement to Mr. Jowdy personally. So regardless of where he used the funds on his end behind his Chinese wall we would always be able to attach to Mr. Jowdy.

And it should be pointed out to the Court that

without a forensic accounting of the funds that were loaned to Mr. Jowdy through the Hawaii partners that loan today is worth about 31 million dollars. Now, Mr. Jowdy is still a world-class developer according to Mr. Souther's letter. His project is running magnificently, notwithstanding the comments in Mr. Kaiser's letter of yesterday. But as a result -- and I think the Government a few months ago mentioned that Mr. Jowdy receives a developer's fee somewhere in the neighborhood of \$225,000 a month. That's money that certainly could go back to these loans.

But, you know, the Government has taken a very specific position since my June 24, 2009 proffer to the FBI including Mr. Galliato [ph.] that Mr. Jowdy was not part of any criminal activity and as such, you know, Mr. Jowdy if we wanted to pursue him had to go after the loans in a civil manner.

I do have for the court from Glen Murray, who is one of the investors in the Diamonte project and one of the non-named -- unnamed victims in the superseding indictment, an original million-dollar judgment against Mr. Jowdy in Nevada where Mr. Jowdy authenticated the loan agreement by which we get -- lent him the money, it corroborated the loan agreement that virtually every witness that you met in the courtroom in 2015 had previously verified. And I believe in the Court's memorandum and order, docket 501, if I recall correctly, Your

Honor did confirm that Mr. Pecca on cross-examination impeached himself and admitted that he did approve Mr. Jowdy's loans through the Hawaii project and that his testimony he gave to the Southern District of New York in 2011 to their grand jury was, in fact, accurate really putting Mr. Pecca in a difficult position, notwithstanding the fact that I would enjoy nothing more than to see each of the investors get their money back from this 17 years we've been dealing with Mr. Jowdy and whatever other ancillary issues that came up during the trial, Your Honor.

With respect to Mr. Kaiser's -- one last mention in that is regardless of what money we sent to Mr. Jowdy, all of

that is regardless of what money we sent to Mr. Jowdy, all of the money we sent him was with the specific intent. I think one of Mr. Pecca's letters prior to this a few years ago told the court that CSL Properties Investment, LLC, had actually given 2.3 million dollars to the Cabo San Lucas project, which I concur. Mr. Jowdy was the one who put the final paperwork together at two million dollars and that was just one of the myriad of issues that Mr. Jowdy defrauded us all on at the closing and that just months later when we discovered the initial frauds we didn't try to fix one problem at a time. We effectively tried to create a global resolution through mediation and then through a series of civil litigations and criminal litigation in Mexico.

Complimenting that, the Government is seeking to

32 forfeit Baja Ventures 2006, LLC, which is an LLC I established 1 2 with two investor friends of mine, Joseph Stumpel [ph.] and 3 Yuri Leftonin [ph.], neither of which were named in the superseding indictment at any point in time. 4 5 Between the -- Mr. Stumpel and Mr. Leftonin, our 6 capital account registers 2.5 million dollars at Diamonte, but 7 in essence and according to the Government's own accounting which I believe is Government forfeiture document 36, we 8 9 contributed to Baja Ventures 4.1 million dollars. That was a 10 1.6 million-dollar difference between what we contributed to 11 Mr. Jowdy and behind the Chinese wall that he decided to 12 contributed to any of his entities. 13 As a result of the 1.6 million-dollar difference, 14 Mr. Stumpel was forced to file both criminal and civil litigation in Mexico against Mr. Jowdy to recover the 15 16 difference in those funds in concert with myself filing a 17 separate fund for all the lawsuit for all the investors. Mr. Matese Nordstrom [ph.] filing a suit for \$400,000 for a 18 19 separate investment and Mr. Jowdy's former golf pro Bob Goudet 20 [ph.] filing a multi -- excused me, about a \$400,000 lawsuit 21 for unpaid loans from Mr. Jowdy. The nexus of the 1.6 million-dollar lawsuit that 22 23 Mr. Stumpel had filed in Mexico was that John Kaiser had 24 actually filed a -- signed a testimonial in Mexico in support 25 of Mr. Stumpel's lawsuit which basically said that Mr. Kaiser

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

33 was aware that Mr. Stumpel had transferred 1.6 million It did not say that he was part of the transaction, that he participated in it or he was aware of it at the time. It simply was called a testigo in Mexico and it's a signed affidavit required by the criminal courts. Well, once Mr. Kaiser who we found out pursuant to his letter today is not very pleased with Mr. Jowdy whatsoever, it only took him about 12 years longer than it took me to find out Mr. Jowdy was doing inappropriate things to all of us. That being said, once Mr. Kaiser took his job in Mexico in 2012 he immediately claimed to the Mexican court on behalf of Mr. Jowdy that his name was forged on that document. In 2014 that was represented to the court and to Your Honor by Mr. Miskiewicz in a pretrial hearing that they were going to register that as a forged document with Mr. Kaiser's name forged on it. Well, I quess unfortunately prior to trial I told my trial counsel that we would have tremendous impeachment material and Mr. Kaiser lying about a forged document because on a 2012 FBI recording Mr. Kaiser's co-worker, Brian Berard [ph.], was recorded confirming that he and Mr. Kaiser had signed those documents and Mr. Kaiser himself had signed that document in the Mexican courthouse verifying that it was not a forgery and that Mr. Kaiser in order to get Mr. Stumpel's

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

34 lawsuit against Mr. Jowdy terminated, but he represented to the FBI, the U.S. Attorney and then consequence to Your Honor lying about a forgery now in multiple jurisdictions which seem to have a large impact on the trial here with the signature expert that was brought to us. THE COURT: I just want to -- I don't mean to interrupt you, Mr. Kenner. I'm going to give you the 20 I just want to you to know you have ten minutes left. If you're going to talk about the trial I don't know what you want to say on the forfeiture, but just -- I just want you to know you have about ten minutes left, okay? MR. KENNER: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate that. So the last issue with respect to Mr. Kaiser's forgery problem is that he was contemporaneously found to be lying in an Arizona court about five other promissory notes that he allegedly did not sign. And it was email traffic between himself and the third party that he had signed the document for that verified that he was lying about those forgeries. The irony here in the Eastern District courthouse, Your Honor, is that the U.S. Government recovered the photocopy versions of the two agreements they claimed with Mr. Constantine to have Kaiser's name forged on them. recovered them from my house, but they were photocopy

versions. If Your Honor recalls about a month before trial or so Mr. Kaiser, lo and behold, turned over the original ink versions to the Government that he had in his own possession at his own home. So just as I suspected all along, those ink versions of Mr. Kaiser's name allegedly being forged were custodied at his own home for over ten years before trial. I addressed some of the other issues in my February filing.

With respect to Mr. Kaiser, his letter, it raises two interesting issues. One, Your Honor, I think he's -- he had submitted some forged and fabricated documents to the Delaware Chancery court in an effort to suggest that the Baja Ventures equity all belongs to him. I would renew my request to the Court to require an in-camera review of Mr. Kaiser's '06 and '07 taxes, which would verify that Mr. Kaiser was not paid back pay at the closing of the Hawaii deal and that the money was for his friends and family million-dollar loan.

I would also renew my request to the court to ask Mr. Kaiser to produce all of his '05 and '06 expenses that he deemed to be part and parcel of the \$816,000 payment at trial in lieu of those funds being returned to his friends and family from the million-dollar loan. Neither of those are going to show that Mr. Kaiser was honest or ethical with the courts here, Your Honor. And as such these two documents that purport that Mr. Kaiser owns the Baja venture as a third party is going to show to the court that it's -- Mr. Kaiser has been

inaccurate once again about forged and fabricated documents and now with me incarcerated and this forfeiture proceeding trying to undermine that process.

Mr. Kaiser was present in January of 2010 when Mr. Jowdy was deposed, which would have been three, four or five days following Mr. Kaiser's acquisition -- final acquisition of that property and with Jowdy, Jowdy's lawyers, the investors' lawyers and three other investors in addition to me, Mr. Kaiser didn't say a word about it. In fact, he told this courtroom that I had ruined his life, which would be a tall order if in fact Mr. Pecca -- or excuse me. Mr. Kaiser had acquired a piece of property as collateral worth tens of millions of dollars. It just doesn't comport.

Mr. Pecca's letter I received just a few hours ago. I concur with Mr. Pecca that there's a lot of chaos that goes on with this and the CSL property should not be forfeited in this. Frankly, the -- if the tracking -- if the Government had done their proper tracking on this -- on this case they would see that all the funds that myself and my investors had sent to Mr. Jowdy far surpass the 6.625 million-dollar deposit that went onto the Cabo San Lucas property. Thus, none of the funds that we gave Mr. Jowdy with intent should have ended up in the capital accounts. There are hundreds -- there are -- excuse me -- there are millions of dollars that do not show up in the capital accounts as a result of those issues with

37 Mr. Jowdy. So they are just out in the wind in funds that are 1 2 frankly either part and parcel to the 31 million-dollar loan 3 that I've offered to help the Government collect on behalf of all of the Hawaiian investors that they've denied me twice 4 and/or it's part of individuals loans by other investors like 5 6 Mr. Murray, who has the judgment here in Nevada, or Mr. Stumpel's unpaid loan in Mexico or Mr. Nordstrom's 7 8 multiple unpaid loans to Mr. Jowdy. 9 I mean, Your Honor, this case is a unique case that throughout the trial the Government alleged that I was 10 11 stealing funds from my clients for my own benefit and clearly 12 the Government formed their theories without doing a forensic 13 accounting of the money. If they did, they would have discovered that unless they indicted Ken Jowdy or Tim Garn 14 [ph.] or John Kaiser or all of them. There were almost no 15 16 funds obtained by Kenner, involved in or traceable to any 17 money laundering issues with respect to a co-defendant of Because the Government chose to ignore all the Jowdy 18 and the Kaiser frauds involved in the case and seek their 19 20 prosecution, the bank records prove that I received only about 21 \$100,000 of loan repayment from Mr. Kaiser through his U4 22 [ph.] stock sales and approximately \$400,000 that Mr. Garn's 23 private U4 stock sales also from documented loans documented with bank records. Nothing more. 24

The Government as they know that they've represented

25

through <u>Conterenis</u> many times in the Second Circuit cannot forfeit funds that were sent to an innocent third party. The Government conceded many times during trial that Jowdy, Garn, Kaiser were not co-defendants, were not co-conspirators. It was their own concessions that made these representations to the jury, you know. And the definitions that I think are important in the case are that proceeds under the <u>Oxford's Tenth Edition</u> states that it's "money obtained from an event or an activity, possessed as having something as property or owned, possession, a state of owning something, a thing owned."

And during this process just as Mr. Talkin had eloquently suggested that Mr. Constantine received a certain amount of money through the alleged charges at trial and convictions, I have as well and I believe the proper forensic accounting would show in fact that, that I was repaid short-term loan from Mr. Constantine within days of my fronting the money to him. And the same from Mr. Garn.

As a result, you know, Your Honor is aware that <a href="Conterenis">Conterenis</a> case, which the facts were an insider trading case. And in <a href="Conterenis">Conterenis</a> it said you can't be ordered to forfeit profits that are never received or possessed, again referencing the definitions. <a href="Conterenis">Conterenis</a> and consequently <a href="Nicolo">Nicolo</a> [ph.], which is a Second Circuit appellate case dealing with kick-backs on fraudulent contracts it was -- Mr. Voight

39 had laundered money and bought jewelry with it. And there's 1 2 an excellent example used by the Supreme Court and many other 3 appellate courts where it effectively said if Mr. Voight received \$500,000 in cash, put it in his house. That money 4 would be involved in his money laundering conspiracy. 5 6 Mr. Voight had gone out and taken \$250,000 of it and bought an automobile with it, the Government would be entitled to 7 forfeit that as traceable to the money laundering offense. 8 9 I concur with that. And in fact, in the Third Circuit appellate court case <a href="Brown">Brown</a>, which was a mortgage fraud 10 11 case, it was a -- it was dealing with criminal forfeiture 12 under 982 and it effective says that defendant cannot launder 13 money to an innocent third party like Jowdy or like Kaiser with no money laundering benefit to the defendant. And that 14 effectively supports 2004 Hawaii loan that Mr. Kaiser had in 15 16 his possession for a decade, that Mr. Jowdy had verified in a 17 December 2010 Nevada courthouse as authentic contradicting what the Government tried to apply during their theories. 18 19 Under the <u>Brown</u> ruling in the Third Circuit appellate court it 20 says that Honeycutt applies with equal force to 982(a) as it 21 does to Honeycutt under Title 21. 22 The last thing I would just suggest, and I think 23 this complements Mr. Talkin, is for an indication of where the Second Circuit is headed the Court should look at the 24

Government in the Second Circuit conceding several cases in

25

<u>U.S. Fuijmono</u>, which is 2018 U.S. Appeal Lexus 1541. It was a mortgage fraud scheme case in <u>U.S. v. Gil Guerrero</u>, which was 2018 U.S. Appellate Lexus 36066, which was also conceded by the Government in light of <u>Honeycutt</u> in order to save resources going forward.

Ultimately with the money laundering conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. 1956(h) Jowdy, Garn and Kaiser were not deemed to be co-defendants or co-conspiracies at trial. That's all the funds that went to innocent third parties based on case law cannot be part of forfeiture or money judgment under 982(a) like Brown and the Third Circuit. Their statuses were all well thought out and I'm talking about Mr. Jowdy, Garn and Kaiser. Their status is well thought out by the FBI agent with all the evidence in his hand for six years before trial and they can't move the goalposts now to suggest that any one of those received ill-gotten gains because none of them either benefitted myself or came back to myself or Mr. Constantine according to his paperwork.

Again, I received almost none of the funds and they were both documented as return of short-term loans through banking records and I was the whistle blower on Ken Jowdy in 2007 when we found out what he was doing and what he wasn't doing with our money. I documented multiple times the tens of millions of dollars Mr. Jowdy diverted, embezzled, et cetera, from us over the years. I know that his attorneys advocate

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

41 hard for Mr. Jowdy but, you know, we've -- I've outlined today alone that Mr. Jowdy screwed the Baja Ventures capital account out of 1.6 million dollars leading to more litigation. He screwed the CSL properties which involves Mr. Pecca out of \$300,000 in the original capital account agreement. He stole 2.5 million dollars for his own capital account and in his affidavit or declaration that he's now submitted two times to this court in 2016 and 2019 he puts together a false premise by which he received his 2.5 milliondollar capital account. It's clearly disprovable with Mr. Jowdy's own emails. I've outlined it several times and it shows it again he's just trying to use revisionary history to support the problem of the day. I appreciate his high-paid lawyers from multiple law firms across this country to stick up for him and other friends and family that he brings in and writes letters, like one of the other letters I saw just today but these are people that I have done business with them. And perhaps Your Honor only needs to look just a little bit further to see that Mr. Kaiser who was fully aware of what Mr. Jowdy had done to everybody by -- and gave testimony to it in 2009 in an arbitration being very crystal clear about money he

25 Hawaii partners. It was -- there was no word vomit, like he

participate in a 15 percent loan to Mr. Jowdy through the

specifically solicited from his friends and family to

tried to produce in 2015 represented in the Court's M&O at one 1 point. It was crystal clear that Mr. Kaiser was aware of it 2 3 at all times. But when he fell on hard times personally after being fully repaid from his Hawaii investments and his 4 California investments with banking records to prove it, 5 Mr. Kaiser took a job with Mr. Jowdy and decided to put his 6 head in the sand. His letter now outlines very clearly what 7 Mr. Kaiser has learned since 2012 where he outlines years and 8 9 years of more theft by Mr. Jowdy behind the back of the 10 investors, Mr. Jowdy reiterating the same mantra that he did 11 in his two -- January 2010 deposition that he would never pay back money to any investors Kenner or otherwise because we 12 13 turned on him. Well, effectively, Your Honor, in Jan --14 excused me, in early 2007 when I discovered Mr. Jowdy's frauds I was the first one that turned on Mr. Jowdy when he offered 15 me a documented bribe and testified to it in his own January 16 2010 deposition of tens of millions of dollars to go along 17 with him in his protection. I declined and I opened up 18 19 everything to my investors. Since then we've been fighting 2.0 it. 21 Mr. Kaiser now had his own come-to-Jesus recognition 22 of this with Mr. Jowdy and has outlined the same type of backdoor non-third party schemes that I outlined to everybody in 23 24 the 19 plaintiff lawsuit in 2008 versus Mr. Jowdy to recover the money and the two California 19 plaintiff lawsuits, et 25

43 1 cetera. 2 All of that being said, Your Honor, I think with 3 respect to money judgment and forfeiture the Government has not proven a nexus to the funds that ended up in Baja Ventures 4 2006 LLC. Those funds, the 2.5 million dollars, clearly come 5 6 from Joseph Stempel and Yuri Leftonin and as I outlined it's actually 4.1 million dollars. Mr. Jowdy just behind his own 7 8 Chinese wall when he set up the final paperwork did not put in 9 the full amount. It's been taken, stolen, misappropriated, 10 embezzled, et cetera. 11 THE COURT: Now, you're over the --MR. KENNER: The C --12 13 THE COURT: -- 20 minutes. I'm just going to ask 14 you to wrap up. 15 MR. KENNER: Okay. Yes, sir, Your Honor. 16 ultimately the 2.3 million dollars that Mr. Pecca and the 17 other investors put in was also supposed to be recognized. There's a February 19, 2006 letter that recognizes Mr. Jowdy, 18 which is altering the ownership percentages "for now," in 19 20 order to satisfy some lien closing arrangement and that it 21 would be corrected after the fact. 22 So I concur with Mr. Kaiser -- excuse me -- with 23 Mr. pecca and all the other investors' angst and anxiety. I 24 also concur with Your Honor when you say that the management 25 of the DCSL project could cause problems and not allow any of

44 1 the investors to recover their funds. Could be a big problem. 2 But I would implore the Government to take a step back and 3 realize that they need to go through the same process they go through with anyone and that's to indict to take to trial, to 4 convict and seek through forfeiture funds that they believe 5 6 are misappropriate to someone like Mr. Jowdy. I'm not happy about that. I don't agree with it. 7 I'm offering to help the Government and conclude it, but with 8 9 respect to the money judgment forfeiture nothing in Baja 10 Ventures, no funds should have entered as Mr. Souther says, 11 the capital accounts in Mexico, nor do I believe they did. 12 And ultimately the funds that -- if the Court is 13 going to hold me responsible I should be held responsible for 14 funds that I benefitted from and I should be separated from my ill-gotten gains as a result of the money transactions that 15 16 took place in this case. 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Kenner. If the Government wants to, I'll give you five-18 19 minute rebuttal if you want to say anything. 20 MS. O'CONNOR: Briefly, Your Honor. Defendant 21 Constantine seems to suggest that a defendant can only be 22 liable for proceeds that he retained, rather than proceeds 23 that he obtained. But even Section 853(a) doesn't require that the defendant have been shown to retain proceeds. 24 25 simply isn't the case. In addition, he argues that proceeds

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

45 can only go to one or the other, but he doesn't cite any cases which say that proceeds can only have been obtained by one defendant or the other, but not both because that simply isn't the law. And Your Honor, we would again point the Court to the hypothetical proposed by the Supreme Court which is not the act of obtaining a physical possession. The Supreme Court recognized that proceeds can be obtained even if to goes to another member of the conspiracy if that individual was a controlling figure in the conspiracy which both of these defendants were. THE COURT: All right. Go ahead. I'm sorry. MS. O'CONNOR: And just also briefly on the point of Bermudas, the Government's point in citing Bermudas as to Section 982(b)(1), which is a statute that incorporates the substitute asset provision was merely shown that in relying on substitute asset provision in Honeycutt Supreme Court looked to 853(p) as referring to the forfeitable property described in 853(a) because in that case it was a narcotic statute and that's forfeitable property. But in this case forteitable property is described

in 982(a)(1), which is what the Second Circuit recognized in

Bermudas. So rather than 853(p) looking at 853(a)(1) in this

forfeitable property. And that was the point the Government

case 853(p) would refer to 982(a)(1) to describe the

was making in its brief.

And as to Defendant Kenner's arguments, the Government would just briefly point out that Defendant Kenner repeatedly argues that the Hawaii money that went to Jowdy went there as a loan. But as the Court recognized in its Rule 33 decision there's ample evidence that the investors did not give permission to have their Hawaii investment money go anywhere other than Hawaii. So it's completely irrelevant how Mr. Kenner labels those transactions.

The rest of his arguments, Your Honor, are adequately addressed by the Government's briefs.

Okay. So the matter is under submission by the Court. With respect to the dialogue with the third parties, how long do you think is a reasonable time to submit a letter to the Court? I expect the letter would indicate hopefully that a meeting or conference call where you hear out their concerns for those lawyers who were here who are representing those entities or individuals are, if there are individuals here it's in advance of that meeting. You want to send the Government, you know, language for example in the order of forfeiture that if the Court were to grant it that you think would be helpful in connection with avoiding some of the consequences, I would suggest that you, you know, put those types of suggestions in writing to the Government so they can

47 1 consider them even advanced -- in advance of this meeting or 2 conference call, whatever it might be. 3 So I would expect the Government to send a letter to me indicating perhaps in light of those discussions we're 4 5 proposing the following modifications to any order of 6 forfeiture that the Court would enter to the one you had previously submitted. 7 8 If you think after that initial meeting that having 9 a magistrate judge facilitate it would be helpful, you can put 10 that in the letter and I'll arrange for that to happen. So 11 it's basically just having that conference call or meeting and then telling the Court and if you need more time you can put 12 13 that in the letter as well. So a couple of weeks. 14 know. What do you you think? 15 MS. O'CONNOR: Two weeks? 16 THE COURT: Two weeks. Okay. So March 15th the 17 Government will submit a letter to the Court updating it on that issue. All right. And then just to address a couple 18 of -- because I do want the remainder of the case to move 19 20 forward and Mr. Talkin, I know you're still on trial but 21 there's the issue of whether or not you wanted to put some 22 supplemental submission in on the ineffective assistance 23 claim. MR. TALKIN: Yes, Your Honor. I understand that you 24 25 want us -- for it to be a few pages and we will do that.

```
48
 1
              THE COURT: How much longer -- how much longer do
 2
   you --
 3
              MR. TALKIN: Some in Monday.
 4
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
 5
              MR. TALKIN: Very -- let's say by the end of the
 6
    week, so --
 7
              THE COURT: Okay. Just want to give me a date for
    that then?
 8
 9
              MR. TALKIN: Yeah, I'm going to ask them -- it's
   been multiple months, so I would ask for just three weeks
10
11
    after the end of next week.
12
              THE COURT: Okay. That's reasonable.
13
              MR. TALKIN: For that letter.
14
              THE COURT: March 29th?
              MR. TALKIN: That's fine.
15
16
              THE COURT: And then I'll give the Government a
17
    chance to respond to that. You want ten days, is that enough?
18
              MR. TALKIN: Yes, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: So say April 9th and then as of
20
    April 9th once I get the letter, once I believe I have any
21
    questions based upon those submissions, then that motion will
22
    be fully submitted for the Court and then -- I don't remember.
23
    With respect to sentencing if you can remind me. I don't have
    the docket sheet.
24
25
              MR. HAGGANS: I think where we are on the sentencing
```

```
49
 1
    is PSR has been done. The objections have been filed. We do
   not have a sentencing memorandum filed.
 2
 3
              THE COURT: Did the Probation Department do an
    addendum based upon your objections or not?
4
              MR. HAGGANS: I do not believe so.
 5
 6
              MR. TALKIN: We filed a response to the defense's
 7
    objections. I do not believe Probation has filed an addendum.
              THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to have my deputy
 8
 9
    contact the Probation office to see because that was a long
10
    time ago, right?
11
              MR. HAGGANS: It was, Your Honor.
12
              MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, there may be -- it may make
13
    sense, especially since Mr. Constantine has been out for re-
14
    interview, on just -- not on the whole issue but if you're
    going to speak to Probation if you would ask that, we'll
15
16
    make that available.
17
              THE COURT: Okay.
              MR. TALKIN: Because it's probably information you
18
    want to hear from them --
19
20
              THE COURT: All right.
21
              MR. TALKIN: -- in the sentencing.
22
              THE COURT: Mr. Kenner, remind me. Did you put in
23
    your objections as well to the PSR?
24
              MR. KENNER: Your Honor, I just received from
25
   Mr. Siegel the list of PSR correspondence just this week, so I
```

```
50
   haven't had a chance to look at anything to submit an addendum
 1
 2
    to the PSR.
 3
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
              MR. KENNER: As you know, those --
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                          When you say "addendum" you mean
 6
    objections?
 7
              MR. KENNER: Objections. I apologize, Your Honor.
 8
              THE COURT:
                          That's okay.
 9
              MR. KENNER: Objections.
10
              THE COURT:
                          So you want --
11
              MR. TALKIN: I'm sorry, Your Honor. My recollection
12
    is that by I believe two counsels ago did submit a number of
13
    objections to the PSR.
14
              THE COURT: Right.
              MR. TALKIN: I believe Mr. Siegel may have submitted
15
16
    additional objections and the Government has responded to all
17
    the objections that have been filed.
              THE COURT: Okay. But I'll -- if Mr. Kenner -- he's
18
19
    now representing himself. If he wants to potentially
20
    supplement it, we have -- you know, we have other things going
21
    on anyway. There's no harm giving him some time.
22
              So Mr. Kenner, if you have any supplemental
23
    objections on the PSR I would just ask you to do it by the
    same date as Mr. Talkin, March 29th, okay?
24
25
              MR. KENNER: Yes, sir.
```

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

51 THE COURT: And then want to anticipate what will happen, you know, if Probation is going to do an addendum I would want to get that first but then I think we'll have another conference just to address as many objections, figure out whether there's any type of hearing that would be needed, if I had a co-hearing. And then subsequent that we could set another date for sentencing going forward, okay? Does anyone have any -- Mr. Kenner, I know Mr. Siegel submitted a list of documents that you've gotten. I don't know if you -- do you see that letter? MR. KENNER: Just today, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So take a look at it. think there's other things on there, you know, that you still need I know you asked for all the pretrial transcripts but after we -- I got off the bench last time it's a lot of transcripts. I have to mindful of the taxpayer dollars that would go into giving you every transcript. So what I'm going to ask you to do is -- and it can be ex par -- it should be ex parte. Just if you want to write a letter to me, if there's something in particular that you're looking for in those transcripts, me and my staff might be able to identify where it is because, as you know, you've sat through a lot of those. A lot of them were non-substantive --MR. KENNER: Correct. THE COURT: -- and I don't want to have to have the

```
52
 1
    taxpayers spend all that money because there's one transcript
    in particular -- even if it's a couple of transcripts.
 2
 3
    just write a letter to me just exactly what you're looking for
    in those transcripts and I'd be willing to give you those
 4
 5
    transcripts in particular, okay?
 6
              MR. TALKIN: Your Honor, may I just have a moment,
 7
    please?
 8
              THE COURT:
                          Yeah. No, these are status conferences.
 9
              MR. TALKIN: Oh, okay.
                                      I --
              THE COURT: I think we had 30 status conferences, so
10
11
    this is before the trial.
12
              MR. TALKIN: Okay. Because I have a ton of
13
    transcripts --
14
              THE COURT:
                          No, no.
                                  He has all those, but --
15
              MR. TALKIN: Okay.
              THE COURT: -- if there's something that he wants to
16
17
    document and so I'm just -- just put a letter in to me and
    we'll see if we can figure out what date it was or dates it
18
    was, okay?
19
20
                           Okay. Your Honor, there's a handful of
              MR. KENNER:
21
    housekeeping items then so I'll just submit them also to you.
22
              THE COURT: Yeah, that'd be great.
23
              MR. KENNER: Okay.
              THE COURT:
                          All right. Anything else?
24
              MS. O'CONNOR: No, Your Honor.
25
```

```
53
 1
              MR. HAGGANS: Was Your Honor intending to set a date
 2
    for the hearing on PSR matters? Government requests --
 3
              THE COURT: Sure.
              MR. HAGGANS: Respectfully requests the Court to set
 4
 5
    such a date.
 6
              THE COURT: Yeah, it's just a little bit hard
 7
   because -- I'll do it -- I don't know what the Probation
   Department is going to say about the addendum but let's set a
 8
 9
    date. So how about April -- wait. The -- April 9th is when
10
    you're putting in --
11
              MR. TALKIN: Correct, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: -- Mr. Talkin?
12
13
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 How about April 22nd at 1:30,
    Monday, April 22nd. So this would be to address objections to
14
15
    the pre-sentence report.
16
              MR. HAGGANS: It's good for the Government, Your
17
   Honor.
18
                         Mr. Talkin, is that okay with you?
              THE COURT:
19
              MR. TALKIN: I'm sorry.
20
                          April 22nd at 1:30?
              THE COURT:
21
              MR. TALKIN: It is, Your Honor. If it becomes a
22
    problem --
23
                          Okay.
              THE COURT:
              MR. TALKIN: -- I'll know in the next week.
24
25
    just --
```

```
54
 1
              THE COURT: And Mr. Constantine, I would want you to
   be present at that because that would be substantive as well.
2
 3
              MR. CONSTANTINE: Whatever you say, Your Honor, I'll
   be here.
4
              THE COURT: Yeah.
 5
 6
              MR. CONSTANTINE: I just needed a little notice to
7
   buy the ticket.
              THE COURT: Okay. Just make sure you -- before you
8
9
   buy the ticket that it's going to be a firm date because I
10
    don't want you to have --
11
              MR. CONSTANTINE: Thank you, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: All right. Have a good weekend.
13
              PARTIES: Thank you, Your Honor.
    (Proceedings concluded at 2:54 p.m.)
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```

	55
1	I certify that the foregoing is a court transcript
2	from an electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the
3	above-entitled matter.
4	BUDIOL de de
5	Chulledanklyden
6	
7	Ruth Ann Hager, C.E.T.**D-641
8	Dated: March 4, 2019
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16 17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	